

The Election.

In pursuance of a writ from the Governor of the State, directed to the Sheriff of this county, polls will be opened at the several precincts in the county on Thursday next the 19th inst., for the election of one member of the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Person.

But one clear day intervenes between this and the day of election, and, so far, but one candidate has been openly brought forward, but one candidate is known and pledged to the public to serve, if elected. Under these circumstances we cannot believe that any Democrat would allow his name to be used for the purpose of giving strength to a secret movement sprung upon the people the day before the election. Self-respect—a consciousness of what is due to open and manly dealing—prohibits the idea, forbids any connection, direct or implied, with any under-handed operation. We take it for granted, that if the name of any Democrat is to be so used, it must be in opposition to his own wishes and desires—it must be in a manner that all his real friends are called upon to row down and discourage. It is a mode of operation which no thinking man of any party can approve. It is also at variance with all the impulses which have heretofore distinguished the action of the Southern people, either in or out of politics. They are not afraid or unwilling to show their hands openly to the people, who are all alike interested. Free discussion, time for examination—all these are essential to intelligent action. None of these belong to secrecy and secret candidates on the very eve of election, no matter who or what these candidates may be, or under what auspices they may appear. And, above all, it is opposed to the very cardinal principle of democracy, which is an open appeal and submission to the people, and, therefore, it is impossible to believe that any Democrat could permit his name to be used in a manner setting at naught the time-honored principles, by which, as a Democrat, he professes to be governed, placing himself and his party in a false position, and one which, whatever the immediate issue may be, he can never cease to regret.

Ever since September last the action of the meeting then held has been known, and the recommendation then made has been before the people. Nobody pretends, we never pretended that that amounted to anything more than a recommendation, nor that another meeting might not have made a counter-recommendation. But no such recommendation has been made, no opposition has been brought out. The election is upon us. Will any Democrat allow his name to be jumped out at this late day, under auspices which he must know are antagonistic to the party to which he claims to belong? Will Democrats favor or push forward such movements. We cannot think so, and yet such are the rumors which meet us on every side, such we learn has been the object of the almost nightly meetings of the Know-Nothing Lodges in this place and in Raleigh? (Kind souls in Raleigh.)

We will see on Thursday next—day after tomorrow. Whatever the result may be, we await it in perfect confidence, certain of being in the path of duty, and knowing that to be the path of safety, in the long run; which a generous people are certain eventually to approve.

Just as We Expected.

We have been putting our friends on their guard against certain secret movements, the object of which was to jump out a candidate on the very day of election. Some have thought, or affected to think, our warnings unneeded, and our fears groundless; but the result has proved what everybody might have known before-hand. This very morning, the very day of the election, we find the following hand-bill, from the Herald or Commercial office, on every street corner in town, showing, to the letter, the perfect correctness of what we have been saying for the last two weeks:

"CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON!"

"A number of citizens of this town and county, respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to join them in electing D. McMillan as a Representative from New Hanover County in the Legislature of North Carolina. Election to be held to-day."

"He is extensively known as a gentleman of integrity, of ability, and great moral worth, and will serve the people faithfully, if elected. MANY CITIZENS."

It bears the endorsement of no party. Its candidate is pledged to no principles, and yet the auspices under which it has been issued, are not for a moment doubtful, and we are only surprised that Mr. McMillan should consent to appear under such auspices. Others, perhaps, will share our surprise, also, when they learn, as we have learned, that before the holding of the Democratic meeting, in September, two prominent Democrats, unconnected with any clique, and free from aspirations for any office, went to Mr. McMillan, and requested him to allow his name to be used as the Democratic candidate, and that then he absolutely refused; but it seems that what was refused to Democrats, coming in an open and straight-forward manner, has been accorded to another influence, moving in secret, and unwilling or ashamed to show its hand until the morning of the election. Others may reconcile this with what is expected from a Democrat. We honestly confess that we cannot, and therefore leave the matter without further comment. We have little taste for hard words or personal denunciations. If we had, there might be the fullest room for both. Our views of such movements have been fully and fairly expressed, and they remain unchanged. Time and the sober, second-thought of the people will recognize and confirm their correctness. That in making this expression we may awake opposition, and perhaps make enemies, we are fully conscious. This is the inevitable condition of our position as the conductors of a public press, whose duty it is to proclaim what we know and believe to be right and due to the principles we advocate. All men, in a free country, have a perfect right, in politics, to do as they please; but, on the other hand, they must submit to be judged by such doings, and when, for reasons of their own, they see proper to enter into secret conclave with the bitterest opponents of the party and the principles to which they belong, and which they claim to support, they are to be classed by their actions and not by their words, and cannot complain if it is their own doing. In politics, as in everything else, we should know who is for us and who is against us. Men are known by their company—candidates by those who bring them out. Mr. McMillan is brought out mainly by the direct opponents of the Democratic party, together with some who claim to be Democrats and yet co-operate in all things with these opponents, while they are extremely sensitive at being called "ramshackle," meaning unreliable Democrats—Democrats who are just as apt to go the other way as not.

To-day this snap-judgement sought to be obtained in the county will be disguised under all sorts of fair names. To-morrow, if successful it will be proclaimed as a "Know Nothing" or what is the same thing "whig" victory in every paper of that persuasion throughout the country; if unsuccessful there will be nothing said.

It makes little difference that, as an individual, Mr. McMillan is a respectable man and a good citizen. So much the more reason why he should stand aloof from movements which no good and reflecting Democrat can approve, and from a style of procedure at war with the instinctive feelings which have characterized political canvasses at the South.

The above articles were prepared for the "Daily Journal" previous to the election, as will be seen on reading them. We deem it proper to place them on record in the Weekly, as expressing views deliberately entertained and avowed by us, and which are of general application before as well after. Mere success or defeat can do nothing towards changing principles; neither can right be made wrong, or wrong right, by any movements or combinations.

The Fall of Sebastopol.

The news by the Baltic is almost the first shock of real service on the part of the allies, and it must be confessed that they open the ball with a good deal of spirit, and seem determined to redeem the character which they had jeopardized by their dilatory conduct in the early part of the year. If the news of the fall of that great fortress be confirmed, as there is no reason to doubt it will be, accompanied by the destruction of the main body of the Russian army in the Crimea, and to be followed by that of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, a blow has been struck fully commensurate with the expectations based upon the formidable expedition despatched from Varna, and one calculated to seriously affect the power and prestige of the Russian arms in that quarter. Considering the formidable and expensive character of the works in the hands of the Russians, it seems almost incredible that they should have sustained so swift a defeat and discomfiture at the hands of the allies, who scarcely exceeded them in numbers. This speaks badly for the ability of the Russians to cope, on equal terms, with the perfectly appointed and disciplined legions of the West.

Since Union fell, without a blow, before the masterly combinations of the Great Napoleon, we know of no first-class fortification, with ample time for preparation and an army to defend it, succumbing, without a regular siege and a desperate struggle. It is probable, however, that Sebastopol is strictly, or mainly, a maritime fortification, and that it is commanded from the land side, so that the possession of the heights in the rear must decide the fate of the city and of the fleets within the harbor. If this be so, it must greatly lessen the value of the acquisition which the allies have made, since to hold it will require, not merely a garrison, but an army in the field sufficient to cope with any Russian force which may be sent into the Crimea.

It is some pleasure to know that the overbearing brag of Menschikoff, who was so active in bringing on hostilities, should have been appointed to bear their first and most stunning blow. Without sympathizing very much with either party, we can, at least, rejoice in a humiliation inflicted upon such a Bonaparte Furioso.

The next mail, we presume, will bring the details of this affair, which will probably conclude the active operations of the season. What effect it may have upon the results of the struggle remains to be seen. It may possibly involve the loss of what Russia has been perseveringly working for since the days of Peter the Great—a position on the Black Sea—for, with the fall of Sebastopol, there is little to prevent all the other maritime possessions of Russia on that Sea following. The loss of the Crimea and Bessarabia will throw Russia back at that quarter a full century. But will that "Old Friend" of the Emperor Nicholas—Lord Aberdeen—be willing to go that far?

The Herald of Tuesday indulges in much foolish cavorting over our remarks upon its paragraph relating to the defeat of Dr. Olds, and the election of Galloway. The cheapest and most conclusive reply to all this is to republish the paragraph of the Herald in full, and leave the public to decide whether we have, in any way, misrepresented it.

"We are pleased to see that the notorious Edou B. Olds, M. C., from Ohio, the same man that the Brigadier appointed Special Mail Agent, so that he could travel over the Railroad free, and do his electioneering for nothing, has been defeated by Samuel Galloway, whig, by 2,000 majority."

Herald.

The Herald, in its expression of pleasure, does not stop with the defeat of Dr. Olds, but continues on, and adds, "By Samuel Galloway, whig." Whatever new version of Galloway the Herald may since have discovered, it is certain that he is a fair specimen of the coalition by which the so-called Whig triumphs have been achieved over the Democratic party at the North. It is certain that the people and the press of the South, and especially of the Cape Fear, ought to be the last to give currency to the charges brought against Dr. Olds by this miserable coalition.

The course of some of our Whig contemporaries is amusing and ridiculous in the extreme. They are so bigoted against the administration, that they are "pleased" that administration Democrats are beaten, no matter by whom they are beaten. It makes little difference that States-rights men, Nebraska, and Fugitive Slave Law men are beaten by a combination of rank Abolitionists—still, they are "pleased." Show the matter up again and they get in a great splutter, rendering themselves still more ridiculous. It is not that they like the abolitionists, but they are pleased with the defeat of the Democrats—they are so "pleased" that they hail their defeat with rejoicing, although that defeat be owing to the triumph of abolitionism—What does this mend the matter? Why, it makes it, if possible, worse.

The Wilmington Herald says that it is not the organ of the Know Nothings, and that the Editor does not belong to the order. Of course the Editor knows best. Its course was no doubt what led the Metropolitan to the conclusion at which it arrived, which was very natural, if not almost unavoidable, under the circumstances. It is very much like the squinting butcher, who perhaps aimed to strike the ox, but looked at the man holding him. The Herald squints so astonishingly towards Know Nothingism that it is impossible to tell the difference; without being expressly informed of it.

The Herald has not said "aught against Mr. Betten-court recently."—Perhaps not, but we do not know what the Herald considers "aught," if the disparaging allusion in a recent Herald, in which he is characterized as a "former foreigner," in contradistinction to another gentleman who is a "true American citizen," be not "aught." It must see that it is mistaken, upon looking at the matter.

New Vessel.—We noticed the arrival on Tuesday of the new schooner, "David Faust," of about 200 tons burthen, 1,800 lbs. capacity, 97 feet length and 26 feet breadth, built by Messrs. Lynn & Vaughan, of Philadelphia, for the Merchants' Line, between that port and Wilmington. She is owned, one-half by T. C. Worth, of this place, who is the agent here, and the balance in Philadelphia. She appears to be a very fine, well-built vessel, and has good accommodations for passengers.

AN UNFORTUNATE NAME.—Returning late one night to camp, General Valavoi was challenged by the sentinel, "Qui va la?" "Valavoi," replied the officer, and the man, thinking he was told to go and find out, shot him dead on the spot.

RESIGNATION.—We learn that John Broadway, one of the members-elect to the House of Commons from Anson county, has resigned his seat, in consequence of inelegibility—he being a Minister of the Gospel.

For the Journal.
Barnswick Election.

Messrs. Editors:—Our Whig friends continue to grieve and mourn over the loss "as they call it" of "old Brunswick." Is not such great and long-continued grief unmanly? Is it manly to weep over a political defeat at all? or, above all, to abuse the majority, because it exercised its unquestioned right of electing a Representative?

It would seem that New Hanover Whigs—good souls—have lost their horror of furnishing "aid and comfort" to the people of this (Brunswick) county. If our memory is not at fault, several gentlemen of Wilmington were fearful that New Hanover influence might be brought to bear upon the Brunswick election, and on the Democratic side.

The "reminiscence" writer has discovered a "man's nest" in the case of a poor Democrat, who, in his voluntary zeal to vote the Democratic ticket, left a sick bed, went to the polls, voted, and from the immediate effects of the heat and exhaustion, having been sick several days previous, dropped down and died! The mistake which our Whig "Know Nothing" friend made about the poor man's being "carted" to the election ground, and then left to find his way home as he best could, was very natural, as that course was exactly followed here by Whigs—if desired, we will give names. Col. Meares was very much surprised to see this man at the election, and told him that he ought not to have come there, and that he had better return at once.

Our friend, Mr. Russell, lives at Town Creek, near the election ground. When asked to have a coffin made, he very properly assented, and furnished a carpenter to make it. Col. Meares was among the first to try and resuscitate the man after he fell, and soon after called at the house of the widow and offered any assistance that might be necessary.

Col. M. would be the last man to bring these matters of charity to the notice of the public, and it is only in reply to our sorry friend, who looks with such holy horror upon "carting" Democrats to the polls, and then leaving them to walk home, that we mention them. He has not disapproved of that practice with the Whigs; therefore, I presume his horror at this imaginary case arose from his never having seen the like before, on the Democratic side. When an infirm Democrat has been carried to the polls, by some friend, he has invariably been carried home by the same conveyance. The Democracy has never looked upon itself, as having only a yearly lease of existence, as its Whig opponents seem to do, but it has ever looked to a career co-extensive with Democratic government. Hence it never embraces "isms," or creeds of a day. It never uses a man for this election, and then drops him as of no further use. The consequence of such a course is obvious. It tells against our Whig friends everywhere. They grow up by some new alliance for a day or a year, but having failed to secure the ladder by which they ascended, they soon topple down.

But why Messrs. Editors, should it be deemed so strange and unaccountable that the Democratic candidates for Governor and Commons, should have been elected by handsome majorities in Brunswick? It is as common for the minority to charge the majority with illegal voting, as it is to hold elections, and our Whig friends have followed the general rule for a few days, but upon more mature reflection I reckon they concluded to "keep dark" on that point.

Many things occur during the heat of a spirited canvass, that would not "look well on paper," but we do not shrink "a comparison of notes" with the Whigs of this County, during the recent election. We were not the first to spread before the public these things, and we shall not pursue it now, unless it is forced upon us, not because there is want of material, but because we have no taste that way. We never heard of any democratic case like that of the "Knight of the Fan," with his barrel of Whiskey &c. We did not see or hear of one dollar of democratic money from New Hanover, to aid us in this County, tho' the Whigs said it was coming, possibly to hide their own operations.

Of the course of our standard bearer we feel justly proud. Col. Meares has carved for himself a most enviable reputation as a politician. The high toned and honorable course pursued by him towards his opponent and the whig party on every field of combat, drew even from his bitterest enemies only encomiums. Nor will we charge a dissimilar course on the part of our friend Mr. Russell, but he did deem certain personal matters worthy of his attention, tho' Col. Meares repeatedly disclaimed any knowledge or participation in them, which seemed to be a matter between Mr. R. and his Whig neighbors.

In conclusion, I will say that I hope this election may now rest with other bye-gones. Mr. Russell's fate was not singular, it was the fate of his party and many of his political friends. It was no new discovery to the Democrats to find themselves in a majority. They have long known that if they could get the party to the polls, victory would perch upon their standard. At the late election the fact was proven. The Democrats went to the polls, hence a majority for Bragg and Meares, and there would have been a like majority for Sheriff, but for a personal difficulty, our candidate had at one precinct, which enabled his whig opponent get a small majority.

We think our whig friends in this County, are aware now of these facts, and I would recommend to "reminiscence" writers, as well as all other writers out of the County upon the Brunswick election, to get facts before they draw conclusions. B. K.

Public Meeting.

According to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Duplin, Sampson and New Hanover counties met at Harrell's Store, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the next General Assembly of North Carolina for a new County, to be formed out of portions of the above named Counties.

The meeting organized by calling Wm. R. Ward, Esq., to the Chair, H. H. Newkirk and J. W. Taylor being requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, in a few brief and pertinent remarks.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draw resolutions expressing the feelings of the meeting, viz: J. D. Powers, Wm. Robinson, J. P. Treadwell, S. Spearman, John Murphy, M. H. Johnson and Dr. J. B. Seavy, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of the upper part of the County of New Hanover and lower parts of Duplin and Sampson counties, labor under heavy and peculiar grievances, relative to the delays in the administration of justice, the expense necessarily incident thereto, and the great distance we reside from the Court Houses of our respective Counties; and, in New Hanover, to the great time consumed, the necessary expense citizens residing in the County are subject to while attending Court, and the extent of territory occupied by our respective Counties, do hereby, and for these reasons, resolve:

1st. That the speedy administration of justice is one of the great bulwarks of morality and civil liberty.

2d. That while we remain citizens of the Counties we now are, this great boon will be denied equally to us all.

3d. That by laying off a new County, out of portions of our respective Counties, all will be benefited.

The above resolutions were taken up separately and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That there will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for a new County.

to be laid off out of portions of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, and the proper notice be given of the same in the Wilmington Journal.

On motion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman for the able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations.

On motion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, and other papers of the State entitled to copy.

On motion.

The meeting adjourned.

WM. R. WARD, Chairman.
H. H. NEWKIRK, Secretary.
J. W. TAYLOR.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The U. S. Mail steam ship Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived at her wharf at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on 4th inst.

Her intelligence is of a highly important character. A great battle had been fought in the Crimea on the heights above Sevastopol, whence the allies fired the town and sunk ten ships of war in the harbor.

Sevastopol had fallen, and the city was in flames. The engagement was very sanguinary—10,000 French and English having been killed and 10,000 Russians.

Prince Napoleon behaved very gallantly, and had two horses shot from under him.

Twenty-two thousand prisoners and one thousand guns were captured.

Prince Menschikoff, notwithstanding the almost utter annihilation of his army, remained and refused to surrender.

The Crimea.

The facts from the Crimea, as far as known, are, that a battle took place on the Alma, Sept. 20th. The allies, with 25,000 men, defeated the Russians, who numbered 20,000.

The Russian army was routed, and the Russian entrenchments and drove the enemy back. The Russians appear to have made a stand on the Katka, and a bloody battle was fought there on the 23d of September, resulting in the defeat of the Russians, who were pursued by the allies to the landward walls of Sebastopol.

More fighting took place under the walls of Sebastopol. On the 25th, Fort Constantine, was invested by sea and land, and after an obstinate defence was carried by storm.

The allies then bombarded the city and the Russian fleet. The Russian fleet was routed, and the Russian fleet was routed, and the Russian fleet was routed.

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general alarm. The scene was exciting. The Russian got upon his horse. The Cosacks followed his example—and away they went. Sir George eventually not having seen them.

When we landed we heard that Sir George Brown had a near escape from being taken prisoner. It appears that he had been the first to fall, and in the midst of the confusion, he was taken prisoner. The Cosacks who had been raging at the British, and were about to charge, were suddenly checked by the arrival of Sir George.

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